

## § 129.27

## 14 CFR Ch. I (1–1–01 Edition)

FEDERAL REGISTER on August 8, 1973 (38 FR 21442); except that a radiation survey is not required for an X-ray system that is moved to another location, if the foreign air carrier shows that the system is so designed that it can be moved without altering its performance:

(3) That is not in full compliance with any defect notice or modification order issued for that system by the Food and Drug Administration, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, unless that Administration has advised the FAA that the defect or failure to comply is not such as to create a significant risk or injury, including genetic injury, to any person; and

(4) Unless a sign is posted in a conspicuous place at the screening station and on the X-ray system which notifies passengers that carry-on and checked articles are being inspected by an X-ray system and advises them to remove all X-ray, scientific, and high-speed film from their carry-on and checked articles before inspection. This sign shall also advise passengers that they may request an inspection to be made of their photographic equipment and film packages without exposure to an X-ray system. If the X-ray system exposes any carry-on or checked articles to more than 1 milliroentgen during the inspection, the foreign air carrier shall post a sign which advises passengers to remove film of all kinds from their articles before inspection. If requested by passengers, their photographic equipment and film packages shall be inspected without exposure to an X-ray system.

(c) Each foreign air carrier shall maintain at least one copy of the results of the most recent radiation survey conducted under paragraph (b)(1) or (b)(2) of this section at the place where the X-ray system is in operation and shall make it available for inspection upon request by the Administrator.

(d) The American Society for Testing and Materials Standard F792-82, "Design and Use of Ionizing Radiation Equipment for the Detection of Items Prohibited in Controlled Access Areas," described in this section is incorporated by reference herein and made a part hereof pursuant to 5 U.S.C.

552(a)(1). All persons affected by these amendments may obtain copies of the standard from the American Society for Testing and Materials, 1916 Race Street, Philadelphia, PA 19103. In addition, a copy of the standard may be examined at the FAA Rules Docket, Docket No. 24115, 800 Independence Avenue SW., Washington, DC, weekdays, except Federal holidays, between 8:30 a.m. and 5 p.m.

[Doc. No. 15286, 41 FR 30106, July 22, 1976, as amended by Amdt. 129-8, 43 FR 11978, Mar. 23, 1978; Amdt. 129-10, 44 FR 54467, Sept. 20, 1979; Amdt. 129-13, 50 FR 25657, June 20, 1985; Amdt. 129-23, 56 FR 48374, Sept. 24, 1991]

### § 129.27 Prohibition against carriage of weapons.

(a) No person may, while on board an aircraft being operated by a foreign air carrier in the United States, carry on or about his person a deadly or dangerous weapon, either concealed or unconcealed. This paragraph does not apply to—

(1) Officials or employees of the state of registry of the aircraft who are authorized by that state to carry arms; and

(2) Crewmembers and other persons authorized by the foreign air carrier to carry arms.

(b) No foreign air carrier may knowingly permit any passenger to carry, nor may any passenger carry, while aboard an aircraft being operated in the United States by that carrier, in checked baggage, a deadly or dangerous weapon, unless:

(1) The passenger has notified the foreign air carrier before checking the baggage that the weapon is in the baggage; and

(2) The baggage is carried in an area inaccessible to passengers.

[Doc. No. 15286, 41 FR 30107, July 22, 1976]

### § 129.29 Smoking prohibitions.

(a) No person may smoke and no operator may permit smoking in any aircraft lavatory.

(b) Unless otherwise authorized by the Secretary of Transportation, no person may smoke and no operator may permit smoking anywhere on the aircraft (including the passenger cabin and the flight deck) during scheduled passenger foreign air transportation or

during any scheduled passenger interstate or intrastate air transportation.

[Doc. No. FAA-2000-7467, 65 FR 36780, June 9, 2000]

#### § 129.31 Airplant security.

Each foreign air carrier required to adopt and use a security program under § 129.25(b) shall—

(a) Restrict the distribution, disclosure, and availability of sensitive security information, as defined in part 191 of this chapter, to persons with a need-to-know; and

(b) Refer requests for sensitive security information by other persons to the Assistant Administrator for Civil Aviation Security.

[Doc. No. 27965, 62 FR 13744, Mar. 21, 1997]

#### § 129.32 Repair assessment for pressurized fuselages.

No foreign air carrier or foreign persons operating a U.S. registered airplane may operate an Airbus Model A300 (excluding -600 series), British Aerospace Model BAC 1-11, Boeing Model 707, 720, 727, 737, or 747, McDonnell Douglas Model DC-8, DC-9/MD-80 or DC-10, Fokker Model F28, or Lockheed Model L-1011 beyond the applicable flight cycle implementation time specified below, or May 25, 2001, whichever occurs later, unless operations specifications have been issued to reference repair assessment guidelines applicable to the fuselage pressure boundary (fuselage skin, door skin, and bulkhead webs), and those guidelines are incorporated in its maintenance program. The repair assessment guidelines must be approved by the FAA Aircraft Certification Office (ACO), or office of the Transport Airplane Directorate, having cognizance over the type certificate for the affected airplane.

(a) For the Airbus Model A300 (excluding the -600 series), the flight cycle implementation time is:

(1) Model B2: 36,000 flights.

(2) Model B4-100 (including Model B4-2C): 30,000 flights above the window line, and 36,000 flights below the window line.

(3) Model B4-200: 25,500 flights above the window line, and 34,000 flights below the window line.

(b) For all models of the British Aerospace BAC 1-11, the flight cycle implementation time is 60,000 flights.

(c) For all models of the Boeing 707, the flight cycle implementation time is 15,000 flights.

(d) For all models of the Boeing 720, the flight cycle implementation time is 23,000 flights.

(e) For all models of the Boeing 727, the flight cycle implementation time is 45,000 flights.

(f) For all models of the Boeing 737, the flight cycle implementation time is 60,000 flights.

(g) For all models of the Boeing 747, the flight cycle implementation time is 15,000 flights.

(h) For all models of the McDonnell Douglas DC-8, the flight cycle implementation time is 30,000 flights.

(i) For all models of the McDonnell Douglas DC-9/MD-80, the flight cycle implementation time is 60,000 flights.

(j) For all models of the McDonnell Douglas DC-10, the flight cycle implementation time is 30,000 flights.

(k) For all models of the Lockheed L-1011, the flight cycle implementation time is 27,000 flights.

(l) For the Fokker F-28 Mark 1000, 2000, 3000, and 4000, the flight cycle implementation time is 60,000 flights.

[65 FR 24126, Apr. 25, 2000; 65 FR 35703, June 5, 2000]

#### APPENDIX A TO PART 129—APPLICATION FOR OPERATIONS SPECIFICATIONS BY FOREIGN AIR CARRIERS

(a) *General.* Each application must be executed by an authorized officer or employee of the applicant having knowledge of the matter set forth therein, and must have attached thereto two copies of the appropriate written authority issued to that officer or employee by the applicant. Negotiations for permission to use airports under U.S. military jurisdiction is effected through the respective embassy of the foreign government and the United States Department of State.

(b) *Format of application.* The following outline must be followed in completing the information to be submitted in the application.

##### APPLICATION FOR FOREIGN AIR CARRIER OPERATIONS SPECIFICATIONS

##### (OUTLINE)

In accordance with the Federal Aviation Act of 1958 (49 U.S.C. 1372) and part 129 of the